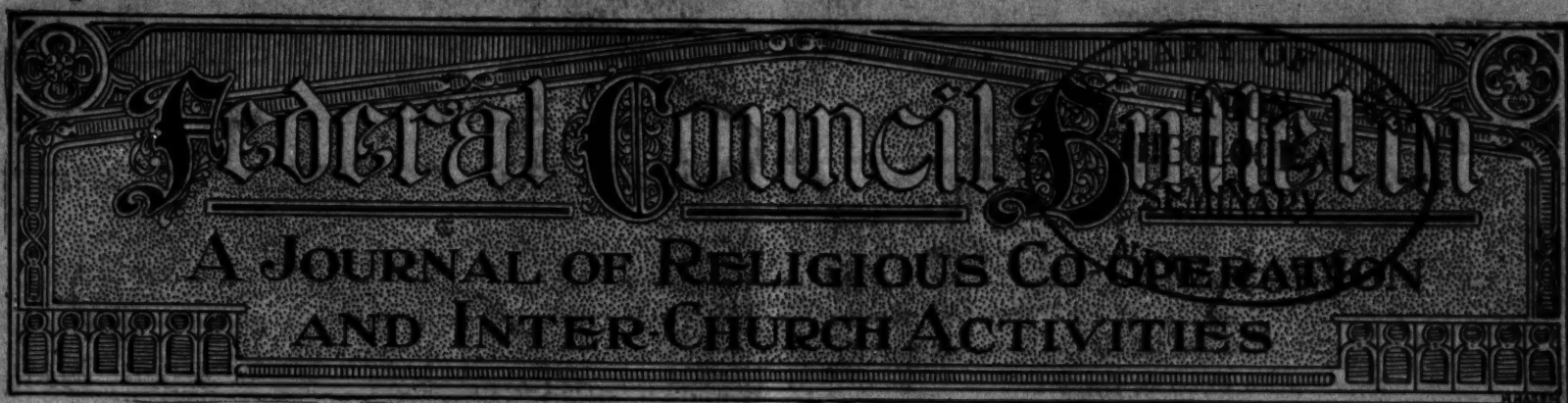


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Vol. II

OCTOBER, 1919

No. 9

The Federal Council Speaks on Two Vital Problems

The Present Racial Crisis in the United States

"If we talk democracy, let us act democracy. If we propose a democratic program for the protection and self-determination of the weak and oppressed people of Europe as a means of permanent peace and good-will abroad, let us apply the same program at home."

(See page 169)

France and Belgium as Fields for Protestant Effort

"Religion is not to be determined by national or political boundaries. It is a matter between each individual soul and God. The nation most truly and deeply religious is not the nation in which forms and faith are determined and selected for the people, but in which each soul, in the inviolable solitude of personality, is brought face to face with the divine reality."

(See page 163)

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FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

*A Journal of Religious Co-operation
and Interchurch Activities*

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October, 1919

New Executive Council Formed

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen on Constitution and Organization of the Federal Council, presented at the Cleveland meeting of the Federal Council in May, an Executive Council has been organized on the authorization of the Administrative Committee, with officers as follows: Rev. Frank Mason North, Chairman; Rev. Albert G. Lawson, Vice-chairman; and Miss Caroline W. Chase, Secretary. The Council is composed of the President of the Federal Council, ex-officio, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, the Treasurer, two or more General Secretaries, the Assistant Secretaries and the Secretaries of the Commissions. The Council takes action on matters of routine and of ordinary procedure and considers and determines matters which should come before the Administrative Committee.

Hospital in Rio Needs Help

A call for help has been received by the Interchurch World Movement of North America from the Evangelical Hospital of Rio de Janeiro, an institution sustained by the native Protestant churches of Brazil. The hospital was built some years ago at a cost of \$100,000, every cent of which was raised by the evangelical churches themselves without aid from any North-American missionary board. Pressure of present day economic conditions, however, is forcing the hospital to close many of its wards. Being interdenominational, the hospital has no claim on any one mission board. It is therefore voicing its plea for continued existence through the Interchurch World Movement.

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Commission on Relations with France and Belgium

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Department of Religious Publicity

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Chairman, Rev. William I. Chamberlain

Committee on Home Missions

Chairman, Bishop John M. Moore

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The Protestant Reconstruction Program for France and Belgium

Descendents of the Huguenots to be Aided and Encouraged — American Churches Not Proselyting Roman Catholics in Europe

The Commission on Relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, whose chairman is the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, and whose Secretary is the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, at its September meeting took up the surprising charges against their work of relief and restoration for French Protestant Churches made by Archbishop Hayes, Father Duffy and other Roman Catholics, and issued a comprehensive statement of its purposes in reply to the accusations of proselyting in a land said to be fully preëmpted and occupied by the Church of Rome. While firmly maintaining its right to minister to churches of similar faith in France and Belgium, the Commission recognizes the faith and devotion of Roman Catholics in those lands and views with hearty goodwill the efforts of American Roman Catholics to aid them. It cannot admit that any one Church has the exclusive right to a whole country, especially to a land whose Protestant Huguenots have been so valuable an element in the national life for centuries.

The full statement by the Commission is as follows:

THE COMMISSION ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND BELGIUM OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA AND ITS CONSTITUENT DENOMINATIONS AND THEIR PLANS FOR CHRISTIAN WORK IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

The Protestant Churches of France and Belgium have had much in common with the Churches of America, in origin, history, faith and sentiment. The Huguenots of France, largely through earlier persecution, have been distinguished among the planters of Protestant Religion in both Europe and America and in other parts of the world.

These Churches in France and Belgium, in addition to this kinship in origin and heritage, are related still more intimately by historical ties and by forms of faith and order, with the Presbyterians, Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches in America.

These relations and sympathies have normally and naturally deepened as we have witnessed the brave sacrifices of these fellow-Christians and still more as we have in some measure entered into their suffering. It was in the ordinary course of nature that they should, in 1915, in their dire need, look

across the sea to their brothers and sisters in faith for financial and moral support. Consequently, messengers have passed back and forth from the Churches of one country to another, we have received their messengers with sympathy and have made response to the needs they set forth to us, though in a measure which has been thus far all too meagre.

The Protestant Churches of France and Belgium now face the great tasks and opportunities of reconstruction. They do it with diminished ranks and resources, but with the same courage and resolution that they displayed in maintaining their life and in giving heart and soul to their nation during the war.

No Monopoly on Religion in France

A great portion of the people of France have no personal relations with religious institutions. It is not that they are irreligious. They have borne witness to their splendid ideals during these five momentous years. But, whatever may be the cause or causes, organized religion as ecclesiastically constituted has failed to reach them. To these millions of unattached men and women the Protestant Faith of France is making its appeal. For them it has a message—a message which the Protestant Churches of France have a right to speak, and an appeal which the people of France have a right to hear, if they choose to listen to it.

Our brethren across the sea, however, while their faith and spiritual power have been deepened, are depleted in their personal and physical resources; their Churches are destroyed, their institutions are impaired, and their workers have been laid low on the field of conflict. The Protestant Churches of America have here a great obligation and opportunity which to ignore would be a sin against humanity and against God. These needs are, first of all, the rebuilding and strengthening of Churches, Manses, Hospitals and institutions of Christian teaching. But they are more than this, they include the great task of social reconstruction.

In this service, with a view of strengthening and supplementing the forces already in those countries, the American denominations having work or related work in France and Belgium propose to participate; namely, the Presbyterian, Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Baptist, with such other denominations as may desire to unite in this duty and privilege.

In order that this great ecumenical undertaking may be broadly Christian, The Federal Council has appointed a "Commission on Relations with France and Belgium" in which all participating denominations may have a common interest, work in consultation and co-operation, and insure results effective to the highest degree.

The Spirit of the Commission Defined

This Commission seeks no controversy, enters no debate, regarding other forms of religion in these nations. Their people will choose for themselves the expressions of their religious faith. The Commission and its constituent denominations enter upon their task, not destructively, but frankly, openly and constructively.

In neither France nor Belgium has the state decreed forms or institutions of religion for the people, and the religious faith of men and women is not to be determined by numerical proportions or by majority vote.

In these nations the Church of Rome has a large body of faithful and devout adherents, whose devotion we respect and whose good works we esteem. We view with cheerful good-will the efforts of Churches of that faith in America which seek to do for their brethren and sisters what we do for ours. They too will make their religious appeal to the great multitude in France who are without the Church. We do not assume to determine the course which such churches shall take, nor do we on the other hand admit the validity of their objection to our own co-operation with our spiritual brethren of France and Belgium.

Religion is not to be determined by national or political boundaries. It is a matter between each individual soul and God. The nation most truly and deeply religious is not the nation in which forms and faith are determined and selected for the people, but in which each soul, in the inviolable solitude of personality, is brought face to face with the divine reality.

In this spirit of goodwill towards all good men and all good works and institutions, the Protestant Evangelical Churches of America desire to do their part in the moral, social and religious reconstruction of these countries, which, by their devotion to ideals and by the valor of their spirits have saved us from the greatest moral and spiritual disaster that ever threatened the civilized world.

Delegates Leave to Attend Meeting World Alliance

Undaunted by their tragic experience of five years ago, when the First International Congress of the Church Peace Union which met in the historic city of Constance in southern Germany on August 2-5, 1914, was rudely interrupted by the outbreak of the war, eight prominent American churchmen sailed Wednesday, September 17, on the Rotterdam to renew their work of trying to Christianize international relations.

Several of the same delegates who with such difficulty ran the gauntlet of the Kaiser's assembling battle lines, finally escaping to Holland and thence to England, are among the group who will meet with representatives of all the European nations, including Germany, in the Hotel Chateau "Oud Wassenaer" near the Hague on September 30.

The delegates appointed to represent the American Branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches at the Conference are: Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational

Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Rev. Peter Ainslie, of the Christian Temple, Baltimore; Rev. Frederick Lynch, Educational Secretary of the World Alliance; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the World Alliance, and Secretary of the Federal Council's Commission on International Justice and Good Will; Rev. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. George Nasmyth, Secretary of the Massachusetts Joint Committee for a League of Free Nations; and George A. Plimpton, of Ginn and Company.

Dr. Brown, who is chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium of the Federal Council, and probably others of the delegates will remain in Europe to attend the meeting of the French Protestant Federation in Lyons, November 11-14.

Plan to Conserve Spiritual Interests of Army

The representatives of the Churches are determined that the lessons learned from the war, as they show the needs of the Army for a more adequately organized Chaplains' Corps, shall not be lost nor overlooked by Congress in its consideration of the Army Reorganization Bill.

A meeting of a special committee on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was held September 23 in New York to consider the report of Rev. Gaylord S. White, Secretary of the Committee, who has just returned from an extended visit to the European war area where he studied the work of the Chaplains with the A. E. F. and held several conferences with groups of Chaplains, with Army officers, with leading British Chaplains and took repeated occasion to sound the attitude of the enlisted men toward the Chaplains.

Mr. White is strongly of the opinion that the Chaplains in France could never have functioned so usefully as they did if it had not been for the organization set up under Bishop Brent's able leadership. While he learned that there was some difference of opinion as to the character of organization that should be established in the permanent Army, he met no chaplain or other Army officer who held the opinion that some form of organization was not desirable and necessary.

In accord with the experiences of the denominational war commission representatives present in the meeting, of Dr. White's observations in France and Germany and the recommendations of experienced Army Chaplains, the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains will recommend to the War Depart-

ment and to Congress that in the Army Reorganization Bill the number of chaplains be kept at not less than one for each 1,200 men. In the proposed Chaplains' Corps they ask that a definite proportion of grades be granted from first lieutenant to colonel. They urge that the Chaplains' Corps be organized and supervised by a staff of three chaplains who shall adequately represent the religious forces of the country.

It was clearly pointed out in the meeting that the present anomalous condition of the chaplains with no form of organization was an insuperable obstacle to the future efficiency of the service, not only in lack of authority for the chaplains but in the failure to attract able ministers to take the places of the many who are now resigning from the service. The ridiculous treatment of the spiritual interest of the Army, which places its representatives far below the dental and even the veterinary corps in rank and salary was pointed out as a thing to be remedied immediately.

Valuable New Department of Interchurch World Movement

Rev. J. Campbell White, in outlining the plans of the Interchurch Life Work Department, of which he is the head, said that the Clearing House Division of his department would list the young men and women of character, capacity and training throughout the nation and rate them so as to have available a classified list of suitable persons to approach in order to meet emergencies or specific needs for any kind of employed Christian service. It would be a place where either workers seeking suitable fields or agencies seeking workers could have their wants satisfied.

There will also be a Recruiting Division and a Vocational Division. The Recruiting Division will help young people to find themselves and their life work. Through all kinds of publicity, literature and co-operation with parents, ministers and teachers it will present to young people the facts of world need and the proper principles on which to make life decisions.

French Government Expresses Gratitude for Work of Federal Council

Addresses by Dr. Marcel Knecht and Consul General Liebert

A distinguished group of churchmen representative of many religious interests met in the chapel of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, Monday afternoon, September 15th, at four-thirty, to witness the bestowal of the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon the President and the General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America by representatives of the French Government.

The presiding officer, Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium, referred to the recent accidental death of High Commissioner Edouard de Billy, a devout Protestant, and called upon Dr. Albert G. Lawson to lead in a memorial prayer, the audience standing in reverent tribute to the memory of Monsieur de Billy.

Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, expressed the gratitude of France for the work done in behalf of its Protestant churches and referred to the new spirit of religious unity. "Discussions existing before the war were dropped," said Monsieur Liebert. "We have seen people of different creeds, Catholic, Protestant and Jew, fighting close to one another

with the same heart and the same desires. That spirit of union has lasted all through the war and we have hoped that it will last after the war forever.

"There are in this country a good many people of French origin, descending from the old Huguenots. New Rochelle is only a few miles from New York, and we must remember that it was settled by the Huguenots. Protestants in France now are not only treated on the same level as Catholics but although they are in the minority, and are bound to remain in the minority, they have shown themselves worthy of their Huguenot ancestors. The Protestant element in France has been foremost in education, in industry, in trade and in public office. In the Foreign Office, with which I am associated, fully one-third of the officials are of your faith. Many of the noblest and most useful men in our recent history have been Protestants. On behalf of the French Government I have the honor to bestow our highest decoration on these two representatives of the Federal Council who have done so much for the cause of France and the cause of the Allies."

Address of Dr. Marcel Knecht

Dr. Knecht of the French High Commission spoke as follows:

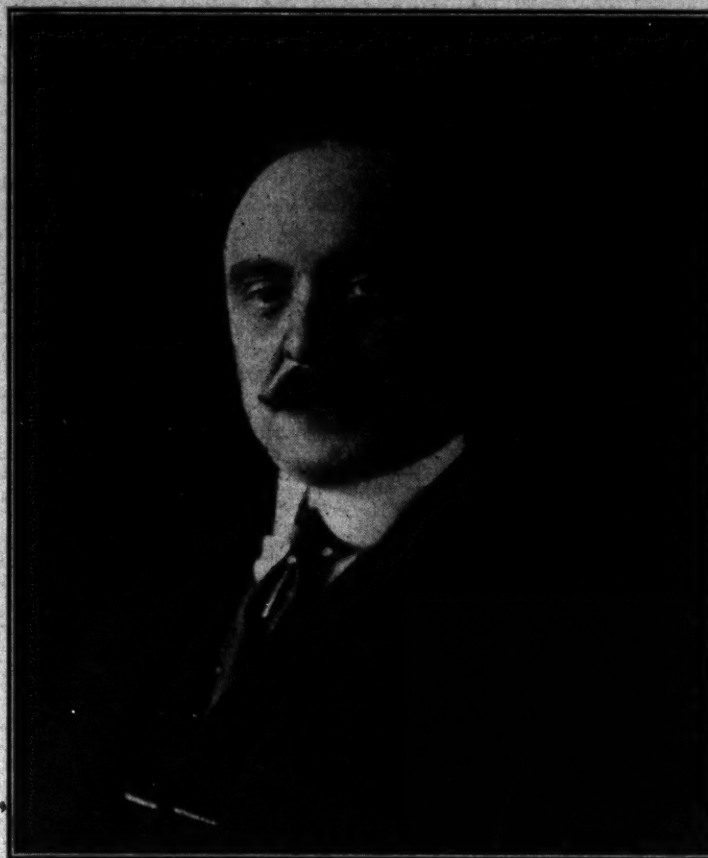
"We are profoundly sad to-day not to have with us those distinguished and devoted members of the French High Commission, who were particularly well known to you, Hon. Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic, Francois Monod, Chief of Cabinet of Andre Tardieu, Professor Othon Guerlac, Former Assistant Director of the French Bureau of Information in Washington, and E. Guy, head of our Art Department. They belonged to your faith, rendered immense services to the cause of France and of America, and worked in close co-operation and friendly understanding with Doctor North and Doctor Macfarland.

"May I thank you, from the depth of my heart, for having had the delicate and pious thought of remembering in prayer our dear friend Edouard de Billy, at the opening of the ceremony. You were all shocked by the tragic accident which caused the death of one of the noblest gentlemen of France who ever lived.

"Though I am not a member of your Communion, I hope that you will allow me to express to you, on behalf of the French High Commission, our sincere gratitude and our cordial friendship. As a Frenchman, I know that you have been always with us in this great war for Liberty and Humanity: though I am a Catholic, I had the honor of explaining the heroic efforts of the Protestants of France and of Alsace-Lorraine, in many of your Churches. For the last three years, I have received splendid hospitality in the Episcopalian Clubs of Denver and of Boston, in Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of New York, of Milwaukee, of St. Paul, of Cincinnati, of Philadelphia and of Washington. Everywhere I have been deeply impressed by the enthusiasm of your brothers for the people and the soldiers of France.

"When reading your most interesting and striking report, dear Doctor Macfarland, I admired your splendid observation of our population, your broad-mindedness, your patriotic vision. I read with joy the lines in which you related the sympathetic reception which Catholic chaplains tendered to you in the Fortress of Verdun: I noticed that even in our dark Cevennes, center in the past of the bitterest struggles between Catholics and Protestants, Catholic curates attended your patriotic meetings because you represented the United States.

"It is with the same feeling of human co-operation that some days ago, the eminent Catholic Archbishop of New York, Patrick J. Hayes, addressing General John Pershing, expressed to him not only the love of the Catho-



MARCEL KNECHT, LL.D., OF THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION.

lics of New York, but of the Protestants and of the other religious bodies.

"These crosses of the Legion of Honor, which have been conferred upon two splendid types of Christians and of Americans, will be a new tie of affection, which will strengthen the brotherly relations between the Republic of France and the Federation of the Churches of Christ in America.

"You know the strong patriotism, the efficiency, the unselfishness and the heroism of the Protestants of France, who have done great deeds during this war. The names of heroes like Rabaud, Nick, Babut, Gounelle, de Maupeou, Lauga, Roger Weiss, Bertrand Oser, Monod, will never be forgotten.

"You realize how a great number of these Protestants of France have been cheered when in 1918, Alsace-Lorraine, their native provinces, were liberated through the united efforts of the Allies. Like France, they know that without the spontaneous and powerful help given by the American youth, and by your Nation, victory would not have been gained, and Alsace-Lorraine would have remained under the oppressor.

"Let us affirm here in the presence of those two new Knights of the Legion of Honor, and of those devoted Americans who act as their god-fathers, Professor Charles Downer, President of the French Alliance in New York, and the Honorable T. Wells, Honorary Consul General of Roumania, that we will maintain in the future the same unity of purpose and of friendship through which we were able to win the war for Justice."

Monsieur Knecht read the following cabled messages of congratulation:

MESSAGE OF HONORABLE ANDRE TARDIEU,
GENERAL COMMISSIONER OF FRANCO-AMERICAN
WAR MATTERS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND OF HONORABLE MAURICE CEsENAVE,
PLENIPOTENTIARY MINISTER, FRENCH HIGH
COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED STATES.

I am requested by General Commissioner Andre Tardieu to convey to you the following message and I am extremely pleased to express to you, in behalf of the French Commission in the United States, with my deep regrets for not being with you today, my warmest congratulations and thanks.

MESSAGE FROM ANDRE TARDIEU

"I shall never forget the splendid messages to the people and the Armies of France, forwarded in 1918, in behalf of the Council of the Federation of the Churches of Christ in America, by your devoted General Secretary, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland.

"France highly appreciated your noble words of admiration for her sacrifices and losses in the great war. The French Government has been particularly happy to confer upon your eminent President Dr. Frank Mason North and his colleague, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland the crosses of Knight of the Legion of Honor, which represents the profound gratitude of our Nation.

"I beg the two new Knights to accept the assurance of my friendship."

Paris, September 14, 1919.

The Protestant Federation of France, The French Protestant Committee, the Committee of Co-operation for War Funds, express to Dr. Frank Mason North and to Dr. Charles S. Macfarland their joy and their pride at the moment when the Government of the French Republic confers upon them the insignia of our glorious Legion of Honor.

(Signed) EDOUARD GRUNER, President.
PAUL FUZIER
ANDRE WEISS
FRANK PUAUX
CORNELIS DE WITT.

In expressing the official appreciation of the Federal Council and the Commission on Relations with France and Belgium for the honors bestowed by the French Government, the Chairman, Dr. Brown, took occasion to outline clearly the position of the Commission in regard to its plans for aiding Protestant reconstruction in France, giving the substance of the statement by the Commission which is printed elsewhere in the *Bulletin*.

Dr. North, referring to his visits to the battlefields and graveyards in France, said, "I have felt that it is for us who remain a challenge that we should stand for the deeper things, for which they gave themselves. But we shall never forget that the men who died there side by side died not only for great principles and for the emancipation of their souls. They died for two great republics that they might stand together for the great principles of democracy for generations to come."

With deep feeling, Dr. Macfarland said, referring to his decoration, "It will ever be a reminder of the days more than a year ago when I was with your people and with your soldiers in what was perhaps the darkest hour in your whole nation's history. And it would serve to me as a symbol of the life and of the spirit of your people in those dark hours. As you know, I was privileged to be with them when hundreds and thousands of men and women and children night after night in the great capitol city were wending their way into the subways and caves of the city for protection. And then it was my privilege to be with your soldiers. An experience of this kind is a thing that becomes a part of one's life and it became a part of my life—of my religious life. In those hours one could see the magnificent devotion which was the only light and could have been the only light. It was not the spirit of warfare. It was not exactly what we call the fighting spirit. It was something different from that. Without being sacrilegious I think I may say it was something of the spirit of our Master in Gethsemane. So this Cross will be to me a cherished memento of those dark days and of the heroism and sacrifices of the people whose government has bestowed it."

Overchurching—A Community Peril

The serious results of overchurching are illustrated by facts developed in the rural survey now being made by the Interchurch World Movement of North America regarding a cross-roads community in Kansas. Until 1912 there had been a single church in that place, which was nine miles from a railroad and was the center of a prosperous farming district. The church was doing notably effective work. Its minister was a leader in local affairs. Agricultural interests were aided by his influence. Good roads were laid and maintained. The social and religious life of the people was at a high level. Then came builders, and a new and expensive church was erected for another denomination. At once the community was divided. Denominational rivalry developed. Religious differences cut into business and social life. Public spirit waned. To raise money for the up-keep of roads and for other civic necessities became increasingly difficult. Community pride slowly but surely died. Church attendance fell off. Today both churches are closed. Roads are poor. Schools fail in efficiency from lack of adequate appropriations. It is by revelation of such conditions as this, and by presenting constructive programs for denominational co-operation, that the Interchurch World Movement is expected to do a great work of salvage and upbuilding.

Foyer Work in France

Relief Work of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society in France

On a recent visit to France and Belgium, Rev. James H. Franklin, Foreign Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Mission Society, saw with his own eyes many points in the devastated areas. The extent of the devastation is hard to believe. In hundreds of spots where towns and villages stood not one roof has been left standing, and apparently it was only by accident that a few bare walls and chimneys remain. It is reported that 2,000 towns and villages have been completely or partially destroyed.

Many Baptist churches have been badly damaged, and the members scattered in every direction. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society is, in some of the devastated area, the only evangelical denomination in the field, and has a big task in bringing relief to the French Baptists.

The city of Lens, which numbered 30,000 or 40,000 before the war, was completely leveled to the earth, with not a single shelter of any description left. Now 3,000 of the former residents have returned, and probably more will follow in the next four months. The Foreign Mission Society is trying not only to erect houses of worship and conduct occasional public services, but to establish large huts, or foyers, as the French call such institutions, at several centers of the devastated area, where, with the return of autumn and winter, the people can be furnished a measure of comfort. Here the people can come for warmth, and assistance of every practical sort will be offered. The plan is to construct simple sleeping barracks near the huts for those who may be without shelter while erecting their own homes. Supplies of clothing will be kept on hand as well as small stores of food for those who require it. These barracks will serve as social centers, meeting needs without regard to class or creed. The huts will hold religious services, and it is hoped that by co-operation with the pastors and members of churches that must be reorganized these huts will aid greatly in the restoration of the regular church life.

The Baptist Foreign Mission Society has sent Rev. Oliva Brouillette to France to direct the foyer work for a year. Mr. Brouillette has been for several years pastor of the French Mission at Salem, Mass., and is very well fitted for this work in France both by experience and ability. After taking a survey of the field he will secure the assistance of a committee of French Baptists and begin to organize the foyer work, placing competent men and women at each center.

The work is in addition to the relief already sent to evangelical churches in general in France and Belgium, and is entirely financed

by special appropriations apart from the contributions which are taken for the support of regular church work. If properly conducted this foyer work will be of permanent value to the life of the churches.

Charges Against Dr. Gulick Declared False

Following the action of the Commission on Relations with the Orient, concerning certain charges against its work, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement adopted by the Commission:

"In view of the fact that charges have been made here and there that Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, one of the Secretaries of the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is an agent of the Japanese and directly or indirectly under their pay, the Commission at a meeting held in New York City, Monday, September the 8th, gives out the following statement based on its intimate knowledge of the facts in the case:

"1. Dr. Gulick is in no way an agent of either the Japanese Government or any group of Japanese in this country or in Japan.

"2. Not one dollar of Dr. Gulick's salary comes from Japanese sources, either from individuals or the Japanese Government directly or indirectly.

"3. Not a dollar has been received for the expenses connected with Dr. Gulick's work or the other expenses of the Commission, from Japanese sources."

Bishop Burch Elected to Succeed Bishop Greer

At a special diocesan convention, called to fill the office made vacant by the death of Bishop David H. Greer, the Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. The election is subject to confirmation by the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church which meets in Detroit, Michigan, in October.

Bishop Burch was born in Pinckney, Michigan, June 30, 1855. He worked for a number of years as a journalist before entering the Theological Seminary in Chicago. He was ordained a priest in 1906, and three years later was elected Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Federal Council Calls for Justice to the Negro

**The Problem No Longer Sectional—Co-operation
and Racial Understanding Necessary**

A call to the citizens of the United States to act in conformity with the high ideals of democracy and of Christianity in the present condition of strained relations between the races has been issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, acting in conjunction with a large representative committee of white and colored citizens from all sections of the country. This committee met recently in New York City on the call of the secretary of the Home Missions Council and the chairman of the Committee of the Federal Council on Negro Churches. Much time was given to a full and free discussion of the racial situation. As a result the following was issued which represents the thought of these leaders and the deliberative judgment of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council:

A Statement and Recommendations on the Present Racial Crisis

The recent race conflicts in some of our cities challenge the attention of the Churches of Jesus Christ to their responsibility respecting an amicable and fair adjustment of race relations in America.

In the fellowship of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are included 3,989,852 members of the Negro churches. In speaking therefore at this time for humanity and justice we voice the mind and conscience of both races. The present situation is a challenge to the Churches charged with the promotion of the brotherhood of man, which look upon all men as entitled to a footing of equality of opportunity. This calls for preaching the duty of economic and community justice for the Negro, thus securing peace and goodwill between the races. Beyond all else the present situation calls for confession on the part of Christian men and women of failure to live up to the standard of universal brotherhood as taught by Jesus Christ.

In the adjustment of race relations our country has in this crisis not only its own conscience to satisfy, but also to justify itself as a nation before the enlightened opinion of mankind. As a foremost exponent of the ideals of democratic government, the United States has been lifted to the full view of the world. Our present settlement therefore of race relations will influence in a very large measure the settlement of race relations in other parts of the world.

We must face frankly the fact that a most dangerous inter-racial situation now threatens our country. The problems growing out of the presence of two races in America are clear-

ly seen to be nation-wide and the adjustments must necessarily be made on the basis of national responsibility. The migration of thousands of Negroes to the North emphasize this fact. The outbreaks in several cities and the persistence of the anarchy and treason of lynch-law imperil our democracy.

The actual practice of the principles of the brotherhood of Christ can prevent such conflicts and nothing else will. The Church must offer the ideals, the program and the leadership in this crisis. The Church must meet its obligation, or leadership will pass not only to secular agencies, economic or socialistic, but to forces that are destructive of civilization.

We must confess that the Church and its ministry as related to the welfare of the Negro has been too little inspired by the fundamental principles and ideals of Jesus Christ. Communities that have expressed horror over atrocities abroad, have seen, almost unmoved and silent, men beaten, hanged and also burned by the mob.

The Negro has ever shown profound faith in God and has always looked to the Church for leadership, for counsel and for guidance. The Church which for fifty years has a record of almost unmatched service in the education and betterment of the race will now be recreant to her trust and lose her birth-right of service if she does not meet this confidence with a full sense of responsibility and a full measure of service for justice, peace and goodwill. To this end we therefore urge upon the Church, her ministry and membership this constructive program:

A Constructive Program for Just Inter-Racial Relations

1. The Government, local, state and national, should impartially guarantee to all classes security of life and of property. Mob violence is becoming a crowd habit. When life and property are ruthlessly taken, when men and women are lynched with no protection from officers or courts, law and order are trampled under foot. We call upon the pulpit, the press and all good people to create a public sentiment that will support necessary legislation for the enforcement of existing laws, that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness may be equally assured to all classes.

2. The Negro should have economic justice, equal opportunity to get and hold work on the same terms as other men, with equal pay for equal work, and with fair working and living conditions. The entrance of large numbers of Negroes into the various industries emphasizes

the necessity of an immediate amicable adjustment of relations with white employers and fellow-workers.

3. We call upon men and women everywhere to protect the sanctity of home and womanhood. We record with satisfaction the growing enlistment of Negro leaders in a program of education and Christianization such as tends to prevent crimes that provoke mob violence. The home of the Negro should receive the same measure of respect and protection as that of other Americans, and the sanctity of his home relations should be safeguarded in every possible way. Swift and impartial action of the law should strike the violator of the sanctity of any home, white or black.

4. We recognize as fundamental to the welfare and efficiency of society that adequate recreational provisions be made available for Negro citizens.

5. We strongly endorse the plea of the Negro for equal traveling accommodations for equal charges.

6. Adequate educational facilities for Negro children and youth should be provided not only as a national obligation but also as a necessity for national welfare. We emphasize the urgency of giving to the Negro his full share of local and national funds.

7. Qualifications for franchise should be administered irrespective of race, creed or color.

8. Closer co-operation between the races should be promoted by organizing local committees of white and colored people in towns and communities for the consideration of inter-racial welfare. All possible agencies should be enlisted in fostering a spirit of justice and of goodwill in the relations of one race to the other. We recommend that the governor of each state appoint a standing committee for the careful study of the causes underlying race friction with a view to their removal and that Congress be requested through a non-partisan committee to investigate the disturbed and threatening inter-racial situation throughout the nation.

Racial understanding and co-operation furnish the only sure basis of race adjustment in a democracy. The root of the matter is the failure to recognize the Negro as a man. The basis of distress on both sides is fear, and "fear hath torment". Respect for Negro manhood and womanhood is the only basis for amicable race adjustment, for race integrity and for permanent racial peace. If we talk democracy, let us act democracy. If we propose a democratic program for the protection and self-determination of the weak and oppressed people of Europe as a means of permanent peace and

goodwill abroad, let us apply the same program at home.

FRANK MASON NORTH, President of the
Federal Council of the Churches of
Christ in America.

ALBERT G. LAWSON, Chairman,
Administrative Committee.

WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, Chairman of the
Committee on Negro Churches.

CHARLES S. MACFARLAND,
General Secretary.

"The Negro in War"

Extracts from Address of Ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal, Delivered at the Founder's Day Exercises, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

"The answer to German militarism came, when, on the 10th of June, 1917, between the rising and the setting of the sun, in a country over three thousand miles in extent, with over one hundred millions of people, ten million young Americans stepped from the ranks of private life and enrolled themselves in the military service of the country. Among those millions, none responded more loyally than the colored man, and now that the war is won, no one can deny that the Negro race, by its patriotism, its loyalty to the flag, its generous contribution to Liberty Loans and Red Cross Funds and other war activities has now earned and won a higher place than ever before in the confidence, respect and sympathy of the country. From all that welter of blood and suffering and sacrifice in the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, we find some compensation in the fact that to America has come a new, a deeper, a stronger national spirit and a more patriotic sense of unity and co-operation—a wider and wiser humanity and brotherhood.

"All races and creeds, the white man, the yellow man, and the black man, stood side by side in the fight for liberty and no one can deny that the Negro race measured up in patriotism, in courage and loyalty to the full demands of American citizenship. It can be said to their everlasting credit that they were never infected by the poison German propaganda; that they affiliated with no league or organization seeking to overthrow established authority, or to substitute for the Stars and Stripes the red flag of the Bolsheviki and of anarchy. That vast battlefield, stretching from the Marne and Chateau Thierry to Sedan, will always be to every American consecrated ground, where the American soldier wrote a new and more glorious chapter of courage and heroic self-sacrifice, and where the white man and the black man following a common flag, and inspired by a common ideal, bled and died that the world might be free."

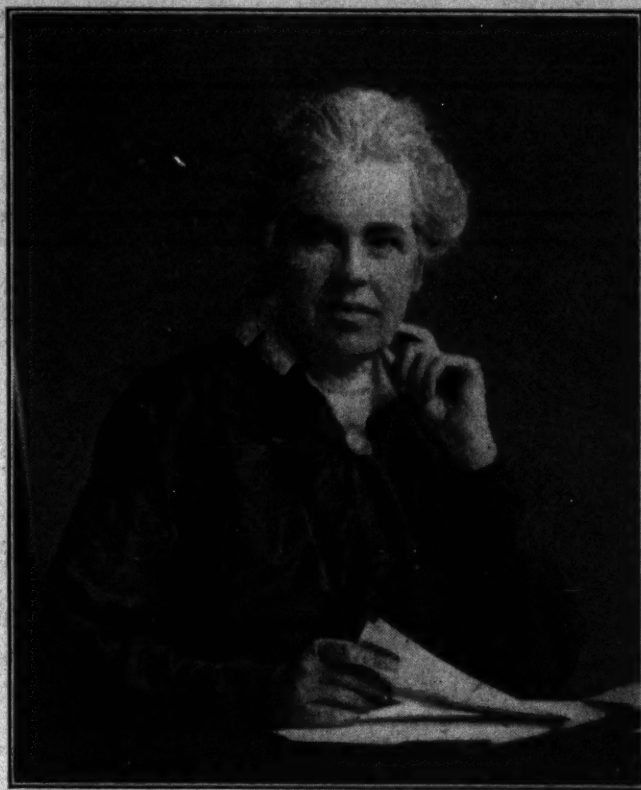
Member of Distinguished French Protestant Family on Mission to America

Mademoiselle Julia Merle d'Aubigné, the youngest daughter of the celebrated Genevese historian, Doctor J. H. Merle d'Aubigné, is now in America representing the Societe Protestante d'Entr'Aide for the special purpose of raising funds for the families of French Protestant pastors.

From early youth Mlle. d'Aubigné has been singularly successful as an initiator in social and Christian activities. One of her first and foremost interests was Temperance. She signed the total abstinence pledge at the tenth anniversary of the first Continental Temperance Association, started in Geneva under the name of the Blue Cross. When she was twenty years old she started the first children's branch, and in 1892 was one of the principal promoters of the first Juvenile Association on the lines of the British Bands of Hope. While in Geneva she was active in Sunday School and Y. W. C. A. leadership. She also contributed to put on foot Swiss auxiliaries destined to help in the succor to the Armenians and the evangelization of Belgium.

After her mother's death, Mademoiselle Merle d'Aubigné moved to Paris, where two sisters and two brothers (the pastors Henri and Charles Merle d'Aubigné and Dr. and Mrs. Bieler of Montreal) were then established. In 1908 she moved to Lille, to undertake evangelistic and social service in the Missionary Settlement of Five Lille. Here she achieved splendid results in the uplifting of the working class and the reclaiming of drunkards.

In 1914 Mademoiselle Merle d'Aubigné was on her vacation when the war broke out. She was unable to return to Lille, so remained in Paris where she was led step by step to be one of the promoters of different agencies for the relief of war-victims. These were the office for identifying and reuniting dispersed refugee families, the "Soldiers' Friend" to care for poor and lonely soldiers and prisoners and the "Soldier's Family" to look after their wives and children. She was also one of the initiators of the "Societe Protestante d'Entr'Aide" for re-establishment and re-construction. She also continued her interest to the Temperance cause by helping to band together the women of France in that great cause. Mlle. Merle



MLLE. MERLE D'AUBIGNE

d'Aubigné is now in the United States to rouse interest on behalf of French pastors' families, whose meagre incomes in the face of war and post-war conditions have proved pitifully inadequate to meet even the bare necessities, not to mention the demands of educational and other cultural advantages.

Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich of the American Church in Paris, writes: "Mlle. Merle d'Aubigné is of one of the oldest Protestant families identified always with the highest service to France. During the war she organized and helped to organize a number of societies that worked with fine efficiency for soldiers and refugees. Everything with which she has occupied herself has gone with vigor and success. I hope that the way may be open to her to do more of the sort of work she has done so well already."

Conference on Work Among Indians

Under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Indian Missions, of the Home Missions Council, a Conference of Christian Workers Among Indians was held September 24-26, at the Hotel Lassen, Wichita, Kansas. It was distinctively a workers' conference. Each session was opened with the topic "The Christian Basis," presented by various speakers, on the principle that this basis should underlie the entire conference, as it must underlie all successful work. Addresses were made by prominent workers among the Indians and by Commissioner Cato Sells of Washington, D. C.

The Place of the Church in the Control of Venereal Disease

By the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Secretary of the Commission on the Church and Social Service

We are in the beginning of a great national effort to bring venereal diseases under control and finally to eradicate them, to eliminate segregated vice districts of prostitution, to provide for the treatment of infected persons, to educate our youth away from the sins which lead to these dread plagues.

The place of the church in this effort is being worked out by representatives of Catholic, Hebrew and Protestant bodies co-operating with the Public Health Service. But we have yet to learn by actual experimentation what to do in detail, except as the churches in certain communities have done valuable pioneer work. For example, in Cleveland, Ohio, the Federation of Churches took the initiative in closing the segregated vice district, working very sensibly and co-operatively with the city administration. It then gave attention to scattered vice and the humane care of such prostitutes as were willing to lead better lives. Within the last two years it started a movement for the treatment of infected persons by the city and by hospital clinics. It saw that advertisements against quack medicines and for scientific treatment were put in places where they would be sure to be read. Twelve thousand such cases are passing annually through one hospital alone in that city. This experimentation covers a period of five years, and is exceedingly valuable.

One can now say that the Church will be most influential in the following particulars:

1. The educational power of the pulpit to break down the ignorance and reticence which enshrouds this subject and prevents effective action, to arouse the people to the menace, and to lead them to action. If a pastor hesitates to speak openly from his pulpit, he may address his men, and arrange special meetings for the women of the congregation.

2. The religious education of the Church, including instruction in sex ideals to adolescent boys and girls; the training of young men to become good husbands and fathers, as well as the training of girls to be good wives and mothers; a personal care by pastors, teachers and leaders of clubs over young people who manifest tendencies to indiscretion; educational work with parents assisting them to train their children.

3. A share in the community effort. A church is a considerable community force and the pastor is its leader. The churches of a community, if working intelligently together, can do what the Cleveland Federation did. They are in a position to join effectively in

agitation for the closing of segregated districts, the humane care of prostitutes and the treatment of infected persons.

4. The influence of the church will always be strongest in the field of sex morality. Let us hope that the school will give scientific instruction to our youth and that the church will lift this effort to the plane of the spiritual and the beautiful.

Whenever I think of the church in relation to such a national movement as this, I remember that there are in the United States 228,000 churches, 135,000 ministers, priests and rabbis in charge of congregations, 21,000,000 Sunday School pupils, 42,000,000 actual members of churches, and several millions of adherents who have been trained in the churches and are in sympathy with their work. The possibilities of this great force, once aroused and acting unitedly, are very large and worth every effort to secure its co-operation.

The Campaign of the Public Health Service for the Control of Venereal Disease

The Public Health Service, 228 First St., N. W., Washington, D. C., has undertaken with commendable vigor a campaign for the control of venereal disease. The efforts were directed first to the improvement of the conditions among the men of the Army and Navy. Subsequently as it became clear that the problem was primarily one of civilian rather than Army life, the campaign was extended to reach every community in the country, through the State, County and City Boards of Health.

It was early recognized that the co-operation of the churches was necessary in order to awaken communities to the moral aspects of the campaign. This co-operation was made possible through the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council. In February, 1919, a pamphlet, prepared by a special joint committee composed of representatives of the churches and the Public Health Service and containing concrete suggestions for the guidance of the local church, was mailed to all the pastors of the country. This brought a gratifying response. Since then further literature has been made available, especially the valuable volume by Dr. Stokes, "Today's World Problem in Disease Prevention". A full list and set of samples of pamphlets for ministers, parents, teachers, boys and girls, may be obtained by addressing the Public Health Service, the State Board of Health, or the Commission on the Church and Social Service, of the Federal Council, 105 East 22nd Street, N. Y.

Federated Churches Rout Vice in California

During the past year or more California has received the most thorough-going clean-up in

its history through the efforts of her Christian citizens working through the State Law Enforcement and Protective League. Literally hundreds of disorderly houses have been closed and special effort has been made to care for prostitutes who wished to reform. The establishment of a state farm for the rehabilitation of delinquent women is being strongly advocated.

Especial attention has been paid to liquor and vice conditions in districts surrounding military and naval stations with most satisfying results. The Sacramento Federation of Churches took an active part in the campaign, the success of which against exceedingly adverse conditions might well be an example to the moral forces of other states and communities. Information and literature concerning the work of the California Law Enforcement and Protective League may be secured from Edwin E. Grant, Law Enforcement Executive, 670 Monadnock Building, San Francisco. The results secured in California stand out as a striking example of the power of the Federated Churches; as the League, according to C. M. Goethe of its executive committee, was purely a Church Federation body.

Commission on Evangelism

The Commission on Evangelism has had a very busy season. The Secretary, Dr. Goodell, has made an extended trip through the South, addressing various colleges and several hundred preachers in North Carolina, Arkansas and other states. He also addressed the ministers of the United Presbyterian Church at their National Assembly in Monmouth, Ill. A series of five addresses were given by Dr. Goodell before the Methodist Centenary at Columbus. He addressed a large number of summer schools of religious training, and gave a week to the Assembly at Lancaster, Ohio. He also spoke at Winona Lake, Indiana, and at several assemblies in New England.

On the invitation of the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists, Dr. Goodell met them in Winona for a conference. The results of that conference were presented at the meeting of the Commission on Evangelism on September 19th. Dr. Parley Zartman presented the overtures of the Interdenominational Association of Evangelists to the Commission.

The Commission is taking up the matter of federated, state-wide movements of evangelism. This month this cause will be presented by the Commission throughout Indiana, and a little later in Massachusetts. There is a great forward movement in the interests of evangelism throughout all the churches. The Methodists, having secured \$150,000,000 for the work of the Church, are to make the com-

ing year the great year for evangelism. The Methodist Episcopal Church is voicing the cry, "A million souls for the Church between now and July first." The New World Movement of the United Presbyterian Church is also giving special emphasis to the evangelistic side of its work. Recently Dr. Goodell addressed a meeting of the Synod at Pittsburgh, called to consider the great question of the New World Movement. The Presbyterian Church in its New Era Movement and both the Congregational and Baptist Churches are laying special stress upon evangelism. With all these denominations, our Commission on Evangelism is in closest touch and co-operation.

Church Leadership Needed in Present Industrial Crisis

In opening the convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago in 1912, Senator Beveridge said, "We are between two great greeds—the greed of those who have and the greed of those who have not." Without moral leadership the present struggle over rival claims to the product of industry will inevitably be fought out on the low level which those words describe. There never was clearer evidence that the solution of labor problems is to be found, not in a mere redistribution of wealth or power, but in a new spirit in the industrial world. It was recently reported that 110 strikes were in progress in New York City at one time. Labor disputes are, in the main, contests of might. The accepted method of settling such disputes has been described by a noted English employer as a "cat-and-dog fight." Fixing blame is not always especially helpful; it is the method that is wrong. The contests never really end. A "settlement" is only a truce.

Much is said today about "class struggle". The strange thing is that there is so little of it. Workers are for the most part not class-conscious at all. They stand in little groups apart, intent upon the interest of their own crafts and their own localities. The better organized have won high wages and short hours frequently at the expense of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. The same industry pays \$35.00 or \$40.00 a week, often more, to those who effectually demand it, and \$12.00 to those who cannot do so. The prevailing notion that wages are generally high today is quite erroneous. Ruthlessness,—that is the word that describes the attitude of employer and worker alike in most acute industrial situations.

Never was there a clearer need of the evangelizing message of the Church. We are not called on to "line up," merely,—to "take sides" and "speak out boldly". It is often necessary to do that. But the great need is for a ministry of reconciliation into which the Church is di-

rectly impelled by its tradition and its declared purpose. The Church can know no persons or parties, only principles.

New Items from the Commission on Interchurch Federations

The Rev. H. H. Pilzer of Lansing, Mich., accepted the call to be secretary of the Bridgeport, Conn., Federation of Churches. Illness has prevented him from taking up the work, but it is hoped he will still be able to do so.

The Rev. Ernest H. Tippet, formerly pastor of the Hough Avenue Congregational Church of Cleveland, has accepted the call to be executive secretary of the newly organized Seattle Federation of Churches.

Ohio leads the country in the number of city federations—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Akron, Youngstown and Columbus. A state federation is being organized. It is expected that the work will be completed at the denominational conferences which are to be held this fall.

The Simultaneous Evangelistic Campaign of the Pittsburgh Council of Churches for 1918-1919 was a marked success. Twenty-six thousand members were added to the churches of greater Pittsburgh, 16,000 being on confession of faith. Plans have been completed to make the campaign this year as successful.

All of the federations throughout the country have completed plans for the evangelistic campaigns which will run from October, 1919, to May 1, 1920. Those desiring copies of these programs can secure them by writing directly to the Rev. M. C. Pearson, Y. M. C. A. Building, Indianapolis, Ind., Rev. E. R. Wright, 801 Hippodrome Building, Cleveland, Ohio, other city federations, or to the Federal Council.

The Chicago Federation has made remarkable progress during the last year. A secretary on religious education, the Rev. John Leslie Lobingier has been employed. The Women's Federation has become the Women's Department of the Chicago Federation. Mrs. George Mathes is the Chairman. Especial attention

is being given to work in public institutions. Dr. Herbert L. Willett is President and Walter R. Mee is Secretary.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of Federation Secretaries was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15-17. This Association now has nearly forty members. The entire time was spent in discussing the ways and means of doing interchurch work. Each discussion was opened by a secretary who answered the questions "What did you do? How did you do it? What were the results?" Dr. Herbert L. Willett, President of the Chicago Federation of Churches conducted the devotional periods. The next meeting will be held in June, 1920, in the city of Cleveland.

About \$175,000.00 has been pledged for budgets in campaigns for city and state federations, assisted by Secretary Guild during the last nine months. The budgets secured are for two years. The following cities are included: Rochester, N. Y., Worcester, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., Harrisburg and Allentown, Pa., Pennsylvania State Federation, Seattle, Wash., Portland, Oregon, San Francisco Bay Federation, Los Angeles, Cal., Chicago, Ill. This marks the greatest progress of any similar period of the federation movement. The Commission on Interchurch Federations will carry on similar campaigns during this year.

Here to Plan for Mayflower Tercentenary

The Rev. M. G. Aubrey, a Baptist clergyman from Cambridge, England, arrived in New York, September 17, to confer with Protestant leaders in this country concerning plans for the celebration of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Pilgrim fathers on the Mayflower, which falls due in the autumn of 1920. Mr. Aubrey represents the Mayflower Committee, appointed under the auspices of the Free Church Council of England, being a co-secretary of the committee with the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Rendel Harris.

Book Department

The New Spirit in Industry. By F. Ernest Johnson. Foreword by Herbert N. Shenton. Published by the Association Press. 95 pages. Price, 75 cents.

This book deals with the biggest of all reconstruction problems in a big way. Its author is Research Secretary for the Federal Council's Commission on the Church and Social Service and represents the new ethical attitude toward industrial problems. The book is scientific in its study of facts and broadly Christian in its conclusions as to the solution of these problems. The "new spirit in industry" is that spirit which proclaims industry a form of service to society and not a means to private gain.

Because "the present trend of American labor is quite incomprehensive save as viewed against the background of the British labor movement," considerable space is devoted to the tracing of the growing demand on the part of labor in England for democracy in industry as well as for greater democracy and elasticity in the mechanism of its own organization. America has been stimulated by her war experiences and the British example. The war brought the Government into alignment with recognized organized labor, as against the radical element and a national labor policy is developing.

The author reviews impartially the various forms of the democratization of industry, union and non-union, with a spirit of justice for even the I. W. W. The demand now is for the Christian spirit in industry and the author regrets the isolation of moralists, such as teachers, preachers and writers, from modern industry. His own conclusions are summed up in his statement that "the progress toward industrial peace and the development of industry as an art lies in the direction of greater powers and responsibilities for the workers."

Books Received

- Intervention in Mexico:** A recognized authority on Pan-American questions here offers to the thinking American public, at this time of special interest in Mexico, accurate information about men and movements, and a chance to get the Mexican point of view. He outlines a constructive enlightened policy for the future relations between the two neighbors. By Samuel Guy Inman. Association Press, New York. Price, \$1.50.
- Helping France:** A story of the Red Cross in the devastated area, by a member of the Smith College Red Cross Unit. By Ruth Gaines. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. Price, \$2.00.
- The League of Nations: The Principle and the Practice.** Edited by Stephen Pierce Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education. Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston. \$2.50.
- The Story of the Rainbow Division:** The official story of this most famous of all American Divisions, recruited from twenty-six states and the D. of C. It is a most dramatic and stirring account of all its battles—the Orque, the Meuse, Champagne offensive, the Argonne, etc. By Raymond F. Tompkins, special war correspondent of the Baltimore Sun. Foreword by Major-General Charles T. Menoher. Boni & Liveright, New York. \$1.00.
- Building the Congregation.** A Study of Appeals: A helpful and suggestive monograph on subjects of interest to every preacher and every churchman. By William C. Skeath. Methodist Book Concern, New York. Price, 50 cents.

Man-to-Man. The Story of Industrial Democracy: The solution of the labor problem as worked out by the author for twenty large corporations. A practical treatise on labor adjustment, giving a complete plan for industrial democracy applicable to almost any plant. B. C. Forbes Publishing Co., New York. \$2.00.

Mare Nostrum (Our Sea): A worthy companion volume to "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse." By Vicente Blasco Ibáñez. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.90.

American Cities; Their Methods of Business: A brief philosophy of city improvement. By Arthur Benson Gilbert, M. A. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.00.

Punishment and Reformation. A study of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D., with additional Chapters by Winthrop D. Lane. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York, \$2.50.

Capitalism vs. Bolshevism: A Defense of the Capitalistic System of Industry. By George L. Walker. Dukelow & Walker Co., Boston.

Mutual Interests of Labor and Capital. By George Wilder Cartwright. The Neuner Co.

British Labor and the War: Reconstructors for a new world. By Paul U. Kellogg and Arthur Gleason. Boni and Liveright, New York. \$2.00.

"Strengthen America" Literature Still Available for Free Distribution

Some of the most effective prohibition literature produced in recent years was that circulated by the Federal Council in the Strengthen America Campaign. Many of the leaflets written by Rev. Charles Stelze for this campaign are still in stock at the office of the National Temperance Society, and may be had on request by anyone who will undertake to use them to advantage. Some of the titles of these leaflets are as follows: Can We Get Along Without the Internal Revenue Tax Paid by Liquor Men? How the Liquor Business Affects You. Lost Jobs not the Only Consideration. The Price the Workingman Pays. Shall the Saloon Dominate the Labor Movement? What Will Happen to the Farmer When Prohibition Prevails? Why Men are Asked to Surrender Their "Personal Liberty." What Will Become of the Bartenders? Poverty: the Principal Product of the Saloon. Shall We Compensate the Liquor Dealers? Will Workingmen Rebel if Saloons are Closed? The Workingman Pays the Bill! When a Man's Personal Liberty is Restricted. Our Drink Bill—and what it Might Buy. Booze or Bread?

A number of the striking posters prepared for the campaign are also available for free distribution. Send your request for any of the foregoing leaflets, stating the number which you can use to advantage and indicating in order your preference in case any of the titles should be exhausted. Postage for forwarding should be enclosed with order.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
105 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

Church Federation Growing

As proof of the fact that the spirit of unity is increasingly prevalent among the churches, the growth of federation is symptomatic. Within the past two years the free churches of more than twenty of the leading cities in the United States have organized themselves into leagues or councils under the general plan of Church Federation. The same thing has taken place in many smaller communities. This is both the recognition of the measure of unity they now possess and the effort to capitalize their resources in more effective ministries by united effort. There are two things which Church federation does not attempt to do. It does not concern itself with the program of the individual church, in any manner that interferes with its perfect liberty of operation. It is no part of the task of Federation to look after the efficiency of particular congregations further than to stimulate them by its influence upon all. Nor, secondly, does Church Federation undertake to project programs or interfere with policies of a denominational sort. It is taken for granted that each communion among the Protestant churches has the ability to direct its own work without further suggestion than may result from mutual conference in such a household as that of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. * * * *

Among the churches of a given locality, each presumably setting itself to its individual task, there is a rich and largely uncultivated field which Church Federation can survey and till. The problems of community welfare, the moral tone of a town or portion of a city, religious education beyond the reach of any of the individual churches, united evangelistic effort, church comity, Protestant solicitude for the moral and religious care of those in public institutions like jails, reform schools, prisons, public hospitals, and the like, the conduct of shop meetings in industrial plants, and other activities which readily occur to one who thinks of the matter, are tasks of the interchurch order, and must be attempted, if at all, by some such organization as the Church Federation.

It is too late in the day for ministers of really wide-awake churches to limit themselves to the work of their own parishes. Certainly that work is sufficient and more than sufficient to tax the energies of a super-

man. But it cannot be done on any terms if divorced from the life of the community which forms the environment of the local church. And that community solicitude and effort is the field of Church Federation. The growth of such community solicitude and effort is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

—*The Christian Century.*

Discharged Chaplains Seek Pastorates Need of Machinery for Putting Chaplains in Touch with Church Needs

It will come as a surprise to many that a considerable number of the Chaplains who have received their discharge from the Army are finding difficulty in securing places for service with the churches. While some come back to choose from among several positions to which they have been called, others do not get a hearing from the churches. Some have turned to the lecture platform, others have gone into business, still others are in federal clerkships, and a good many have been left drifting about, not knowing where to turn for the work which they left, for the service of their country. Apparently a good many of them are likely to be lost from the ministry.

While among the Chaplains there may be some who are not deserving, most of them are men of ability and Christian earnestness, who have made sacrifices in giving up their churches to go into the Army, and whose former record in the pastorate has been in every way good. Apparently the trouble is largely that church committees do not know them. In some cases denominational machinery is lacking for bringing together the church and the man. Perhaps, too, the cooling of the war enthusiasm has affected the interest of the churches in the Chaplains and made them indifferent to these, their representatives.

The churches cannot afford to lose these men. They owe it to them to give them at least an equal opportunity with the men who have remained in the pastorate. It would be a great injustice to forget or to neglect them, after encouraging them to give up their pastorates to render spiritual service to the Army. Let churches needing pastors look up some of these men. They will find it profitable to do so. The names of available Chaplains may be secured from the Secretary of the denominational War Commission or from the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.